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Genoua, October 29. N. S.

LEtters from *Milan* ſay, the King of *Spain* has put off his departure from thence till the 4th of the next Month, by reaſon of the ill Weather, the Rains having been ſo exceſſive for this fortnight, that ſeveral Parts of the Country hereabouts have been overflowed to that degree, that the like has not been known in the Memory of Man, and the Damage it has done is not computed at leſs than a Million of Dollars. The 23d Inſtant we had a great Storm, which forced aſhore and ſtranded a *Dutch* Merchant Ship, which, with the Lading, was valued at 65000 Dollars, and two other Merchant Ships, and 4 Barks belonging to this Place; which Loſs amounts by Computation to 81500 Dollars, beſides Damage done to other Veſſels in this Port, to the value of 3500 Dollars: On board the Barks were 300 *Spaniſh* Soldiers, and moſt of them have taken this opportunity to deſert.

Venice, Nov. 11. The *French* Army commanded by the Duke *de Vendoſme* decamped the 5th Inſtant from the neighbourhood of *Luzzara* in the night, without beat of Drum, and marched towards *Reggiolo*, in order to retire into Winter Quarters; of which Prince *Eugene* having notice, he marched the next morning by break of day, and poſſeſſed himſelf of their Intrenchments; but it being a very thick Miſt, and the Enemy having made the Roads ſo wide, that they marched in whole Columns, it was not adviſable for him to attack them, and he only ſent out the Marquis *de Vaubonne* with a ſmall Party of Huſſars to get Intelligence of their March, who fell in with their Bagage, and brought home 30 Horſes and a good Booty. The Troops of *Savoy* were marched away the day before, very much diminiſhed by Sickneſs and Deſertion; and we are aſſured, that the *French* and *Spaniſh* Troops are not half the number at preſent that they were at the beginning of the Campaign. The Imperial Forces are preparing to go likewiſe into Winter Quarters, and for their better Security, are fortifying *Final* in the *Modeneſe*, and ſeveral other Places: It is ſaid, their Quarters will extend to the Borders of the *Ferrareſe*, from whence they will be ſupplied with Proviſions. Letters from *Mantua* ſay, the *French* have ſeized the Marquis of *Arrigani*, and ſeveral more of the principal Inhabitants of that City, upon Suſpicion that they held a Correſpondence with the Imperialiſts; And that Proviſion is making for 10000 Men, who are to remain in Gariſon there during the Winter. Letters from *Conſtantinople* of the 22d of *September* give an Account, that the *Caimacan*, or Governor of that City, was removed to the Government of *Damaſco*, and was ſucceeded in that of *Conſtantinople* by *Juſuph* Baſhaw, Governor of *Candia*; and that the Grand Vizier *Amzia Oghi Huſſayn*, Baſhaw, having been indiſpoſed a long time, ſo that the ill State of his Health did not permit him to apply himſelf to Publick Affairs, he ſurrender'd that great Employment on the 5th of that Month, making a Preſent to the Grand Signior at the ſame time of the beſt part of his Jewels, and moſt of his fineſt Horſes; whereupon *Daltaban Muſtafa*, Baſhaw of *Goutaja* in *Aſia*, a Man of a Warlike Diſpoſiton, was preferred to that Poſt. It is ſaid, the Port ſeems enclined to break with the Czar of *Muſcovy*.

Copenhagen, Nov. 18. It is ſaid, this Court intends to fit out a Squadron of Men of War againſt next Spring, in order to keep their Coaſts clear of *French* Privateers, who will otherwiſe be ſheltering themſelvesin the Creeks and Harbours of *Norway*, few whereof have any Forts to defend them. Letters from *Stockholm*, which came in yeſterday, ſay, the Town of *Nottenbourg*, near the Lake *Ladagos*, had ſurrender'd to the *Muſcovites*, after they had thrown 1700 Bombs into the Place; and that they intended to beſiege *Schanſternyen*.

Bern, Nov. 9. The Extraordinary Diet which aſſembled at Baſle the 26th of the laſt Month is ended; at which the Ambaſſadors of France and Spain thought not fit to be preſent, finding by the general Diſpoſition of the People's Affection here, little reaſon to hope for any Reſolutions to their Satisfaction; and indeed all the Cantons, as well the Catholicks as the Proteſtants, are ſo ſenſible of their private as well as the publick Intereſt in this Cauſe, that they have expreſſed their Reſentment of the late Violation of their Territory in the March of the French Army under the Marſhal de Villars, who ſlighted the Remonſtrances of the Deputies of the Cantons at Baſle waiting on him on this occaſion. The Cantons therefore have not only agreed upon ſuch Meaſures as are proper to prevent the like for the future, but have taken the Foreſt Towns under their Protection, and unanimouſly reſolved to employ their Offices with the French King, not to attempt any Place on the Rhine above Baſle, nor any of thoſe on the Lake of Conſtance. The Count de Trautmanſdorf, the Emperor's Ambaſſador, having Notice hereof, has thanked the Cantons for theſe Reſolutions, ſo neceſſary for vindicating their own Honour, and ſecuring their Frontiers, and has aſſured them of his Maſter's Diſpoſition to Reeſtabliſh the ancient Hereditary Alliances; ſo that all theſe Steps ſeem to promiſe an entire and perfect Union between the Emperor and theſe Cantons. The Count de Caſati, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, being among other things not well ſatisfied with the Suſpention of the Levy he expected, of 4000 Men for the Defence of the Milaneſe, parted hence a few days ago for Milan.

Ratisbonne, Nov. 16. On the 13th Inſtant, the Electoral College and the College of Princes reſolv'd to fix the State of War at 120000 Men, in purſuance of the Reſolution of the firſt of theſe Colleges on the 16th of *September*, 1697. which the other agreed to the 5th of *March* following, That the Empire ſhould maintain 80000 Men in time of Peace, and 120000 in time of War. We hear the Elector of *Bavaria* is erecting great Magazines of Proviſions and Ammunition at *Memmingen* and *Ulm*.

Berlin, Nov. 18. Our Letters from Sileſia, which came in this day, give an Account, that the King of Poland had been at Poſen, to take a Review of the Saxon Forces which he is ſending into the Emperor's Service, and that they are ſince arrived on the Borders of Sileſia, where they are to be received by the Imperial Commiſſaries. The Swedes in Pomeren have been alarmed with the March of theſe Troops, fearing they might deſign an Irruption into that Province, and it is believed that was the chief occation of Count Guldenſtern's return thither from Poland. Our freſheſt Advices from Cracow ſay, the King of Sweden was perfectly recovered of the Hurt he lately received by a Fall from his